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SUNDAY, JULY 28, 1901.

JUNE CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of June, 1901, all in regular editions, was as per schedule

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Coples.
	74,060	16 Sundi	y93,400
2 Sunda	y96,730	17	71,350
8	72,530	18	72,020
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11	71,500	36	72,980
12	71,750	27	72,970
18	72,130	28	73,090
16	71,650	29	75,820
16	75,570	80 Sunda	V95,025
Total fo	or the mont	h	2,296,230

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed

Net number distributed 2,226,910 Average daily distribution 74,230 And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of June was 8.64

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of July, 1901. Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 26, 1905.

NO NEED FOR ALARM.

No one in St. Louis believes that the World's Fair will not open its gates May 1, 1903. The injunction suit that has been brought by two alleged representatives of an unknown Workingmen's Protective Association will not prevent the Fair from being held on the western part of Forest Park and on what

adjoining land may be necessary. It is strange that any citizens of St. Louis can bring themselves to the point where the slightest obstacle might be the effects of one of the severest count. Fair's promoters are home representatives who have put their money into the

enterprise. It is difficult to be patient with any talk of a "private corporation" in connection with the World's Fair. It is a public institution. If the wishes of the representatives of the "Workingmen's Protective Association" were fulfilled, business stagnation might set in, Fair or no Fair. The claims of the petitioners in this suit are too silly for serious consideration.

A TEMPERANCE LESSON.

Better than all the impersonal arguments of temperance advocates is the fact that self-preservation during the hot weather demands curtailment of the use of intoxicants. Scores of interviews have been printed in The Republic concerning the best way to pass through the bot spell. In every instance the physician advises abstinence. City Hospital physicians have assert-

ed that 95 per cent of the patients treated there for sunstroke are users of intoxicants in one form or another. While the greatest danger is to those who have drunk to excess, the man or woman who attempts to find relief by drinking wine, whisky or beer, even in moderate quantities, has placed his system in first-class shape for a subsequent visit to the insolation ward.

To those accustomed to beer, a cool glass of the beverage affords temporary relief and nothing more. It exhibarates the blood to an action that is nothing less than unhealthy when the sun is hovering around the 100 mark. It is a shock to the system. Moral considerations aside, the physical harm of intoxicants should act as an effectual deterrent.

There are plenty of substitutes, the best of which is water. Ice-cold water used in quantities is almost as harmful as beverages with an alcoholic basis. For men who are exercising, lemonade is found to stimulate thirst. Cool water -not cold-with a little oat meal soaked in it has stood the test on all occasions. It may not taste as pleasant as some of the more popular drinks, but it at least has the basis of common sense which should govern every hygienic considera-

SAM LEE'S DEVELOPMENT.

It should not be difficult to believe in the enlightening influence of Occidental civilization on the Oriental mind when one reads the story of Sam Lee, the Chinese laundryman-poet of Plymouth, Pa., as now being duly recorded in the daily news reports.

This is not necessarily because Sam Lee has incontinently jumped his rentbill, although that performance may be classed without unfairness as anything but unusual in civilized communities. The plainest proof of Sam's upliftment is found in the fact that, in jumping his nt-bill, he tried to comfort his landlord by sending him an original poem setting forth the explanatory fact that he was dead-broke.

"I goee quick, just like smoke," saug this impecuations but tuneful Celestial; ry was the first expression of genius lifave no friends because I'm broke, scorned. A recent collaborator of In-Lots of work, no nunchee pay; sick of diana poetry finds one hundred and

from that of the man to whom he owes

\$56 for the rent of his laundry. There is ground for hope that civiliza- that will be some day not far off-"Intion may yet make of Sam Lee a typical diana will take her place as the civilized man. Under its teaching he has already fallen into debt and poetry at one and the same time. This, is unmands of the higher life.

BUSINESS SENSE.

St. Louis wants no better assurance that clear water will be ultimately obtained than the character of the hydraulic engineers who have been appointed by Mayor Wells to thoroughly investigate the subject. As a preliminary step toward clarifying the water, Mayer Wells has shown in their appolitment a deep appreciation of the importance attaching to the task set before the city.

"It was my endeavor," Mayor Wells is quoted as saying, "to engage three reputation, extensive experience and theory." In his appointment of Messrs. diana's fame may be found. Allen Hazen of New York City, George Y. Wismer of Detroit and Benezette Williams of Chicago, the Mayor believes that he has found the requisites

As the Mayor further points out, the expenditure of \$25,000 is a mere bagatelle to the final cost of installing a undoubtedly lulled interest in the artido nothing more than get exhaustive intion calls for experience and knowledge of the highest order.

has shown a business sagacity in inbroadest business judgment in the pre-

PROFIT AND LOSS.

If the drought drills one needed lesson into the minds and hearts of the farmers, it will not have been in vain. every quarter-section the value of the "side-products," Missouri will be the gainer in the end.

And there is good reason to believe the long continued dry weather. Better than all the elaborate arguments of years are the comparative facts that the drought is bringing forth. The man with an early berry crop, a wheat crop, an orchard, with a few hives of bees every cause to thank his foresightedprovident neighbor.

as the year when the "side-products" be a part of every farmer's practical droughts in the history of the State. Last year the value of the eggs and poultry shipped out of Missouri was If the lessons of this year are remembered, the value of exports from the

chicken industry should be doubled. This year will also be remembered, in Missouri and in every Western State, as the year when the man who diversified his crops could close the season's ac count to the good. The day has passed when a farmer is accounted the best because he can raise the best corn in the county, in spite of the fact that he can raise nothing else with profit in a good

Instead of one vast field, there should be two or three, each bearing a different crop and coming to fruition at different times. Instead of a herd of 2year-olds, there should be stock ranging in age from the new-born calf to the fattened beef. While raising chickens for table use, there is "velvet" in raising three times as many more for the city markets. If this lesson is learned. the drought losses may be turned into

COMPELLING PRAISE.

Indiana's progression in literary fields has not astonished the reading public without just reason. It is not through any advantages of locality or friendship with the publishers that the State has gained an ascendency in letters. The praise has followed the placing of their brain-products on the market. The intrinsic merit of the productions has fastened a justly earned fame on the Hoosier State.

It is not to be consistently believed that a combination of lucky circumstances has made Indiana the home of so many literary lights. The accidents of birth have often rescued an Avon from obscurity, but where numbers of leaders in thought and action arouse a national admiration, it must be argued that the general average of culture and intelligence must be above the ordinary. In the current number of Success General Lew Wallace and James Whitcomb Riley give their views on the socalled literary redemption of Indiana. As the two men who first inaugurated the literary movement in that State, their reasons for the creation of belles-

lettres cannot be without weight. General Wallace tells of the settle ment of Northern Indiana by Yankees who accentuated the characteristics of New England rural life, and of the southern part of the State by Southerners who in turn retained the dialect and habits of Dixie. The Hoosier was a man to be laughed at in polite circles, as may be judged by the use of the term | that art, the photographic exhibit proto this day. "From this union of opposite clans," says the author of "Ben Hur," "sprang a second generation, which began to show a pride of state that was wholly wanting in the germstock. Stung to the quick by the contempt from the outside which they had

tion turned its attention to culture." As in all other literary histories, poetwashee, must go away. Here is key; twenty whose work is more than re- out the good in men's hearts.

inhe ited, as it were, the later genera-

rent no got-Trouble, trouble, have spectable. From poetry to story-telling muchee lot!" And with this swan-strain is a short step and quickly taken. lifted sadly into the blue empyrean, Another advance comes with the writ-Sam Lee, the poet-laundryman, disap- ing of history. General Wallace claims pears from the ken of man, especially Ridpath and John Hay as Hoosiers, with some justice. When the State shall have produced philosophers-and acknowledged Attica of the country."

Mr. Riley supports General Wallace. "I think, possibly," he says, "the reason mistakable progress. Sam is evidently it has attracted such wide attention, and doing the best he can to meet the de- expanded in so many directions, is that it drew inspiration and received impetus from having been lampooned and made fun of by every cultured 'Tom, Dick and Harry' of the outside world. It is glorious to be barred, to suffer the whips and scorn of self-accredited superiors! It roused us, this superciliousness, to our real worth, and it inspired us to put forth our best efforts,"

And it is possible that Mr. Riley has not by the rebuffs and the discouragements that true success is snatched from the world; provided, of course, that the man has the spirit to learn by his defeats and turn them into victory? Every expert hydraulic engineers of certain individual can point to the time of his greatest disappointment as the crucible known capacity; men unprejudiced, im- from which the best metal was drawn. partial, not affiliated with any project In applying this rule to a commonand not committed to any plan or wealth, perhaps the real reason of In-

AIDING NATURE.

Not the least effect of the drought will be the booming of irrigation in those strips of country where natural circumstances favor the plan. Years of plenty with a surplus of water have proper filtration plant. That sum will ficial conservation of a sufficient water supply. With wheat and corn coming vestigation and valued expert opinion up as by magic, it is small wonder that on the best method of filtration for local | farmers have put off for the morrow the conditions. It is a problem whose solu- insurance of crops by the building of irrigation canals.

At the Irrigation Congress held re-St. Louis must make no mistake in its cently in Colorado, the reports from filtration plant. Too many other cities every section of the country where have thrown away millions on blunder- means had been taken to store up the ing plans evolved by careless or selfish water for times of drought showed that men at the head of affairs. Mayor Wells at suitable places the expense was a small consideration when the practical suring that nothing of that sort shall results were considered. It is unforbefall St. Louis. He has exercised the tunately true that agriculturists have often hesitated about acquiring such an iminary work. St. Louis asks no more. Improvement because of the initial cost of the enterprise.

An irrigation system, properly made, is for all time. The storage of the waters of the Arkansas River in the western part of Kansas would be a perma-If it succeeds in teaching the owner of nent asset of sections that are now, in spite of a rich soil, handicapped by the frequency of long continued dry spells of weather. There are certain seasons of the year when every stream has full that this will be one of the results of banks. The diversion of the water into great American cities, brought me into alimmense reservoirs or lakes is capital that will return interest many fold to

It is not alone the arid portions of the country that should look into the matter. There are parts of Missouri, gennext a clover field, and with a barn yard | erally richly productive, that with a litfull of chickens on friendly terms with the time and money spent on the conthe pigs and calves is the man who has struction of irrigation ditches from some of the never-drying streams would ness for not being in the fix of his less practically be independent of such a drought as the present one. Irrigation For the year 1901 will be remembered is not a desperate measure. It should

Already the interest in irrigation has found expression among the farmers of the West by increased attention to the about twelve and a half million dollars. practical work that will have to be accomplished before the system can be inaugurated. Kansas took a forward step at the last session of the Legislature when a law was passed permitting the condemnation of land for irri-

> After all, it appears that corporations have souls-a proposition many people strenuously deny. Several thousand little children spending these hot days in the parks think the Transit Company is a generous old soul.

If every one will only agree that the Court of Inquiry is impartial, competent and auxious to get at the truth, judgment may as well be suspended in the Sampson-Schley controversy.

Some New Jersey housewives object to killing mosquitoes by the use of oil, claiming that the pests imbibe, fly around a blaze and explode. At least it can be claimed that the mosquito is

There is a difference of a dollar a day between the wages of a skilled and an unskilled Missouri laborer. What excuse is there for an unskilled man under such circumstances?

That mule which played 'possum that hot day while insolation remedies were applied should have performed the impossible and given a horse laugh as it walked away.

What has become of the oldest inhabitant? Perhaps we are all competent to talk on records. Or maybe the oldest I, has been overcome by the

Let's not forget that the Roman newspaper which first favorably noticed the World's Fair was the Glornale Dei Lavori Publici e Delle Strade Ferrate.

Grocers announce that canned goods are in demand. This does not mean that another sort of canned goods should be absorbed during the hot weather. Though the price of lighting the pub-

lie buildings has considerably decreased, St. Louis still desires to own its own municipal lighting plant.

cessful natatorium functions its members are distinctly in the swim.

This hot weather has developed a

EPOSED Republicans Worried by Continued Talk of Filley's Restoration to Leadership-Prospects for Making the Eleventh Congressional District Democratic-Political Gossip of City and State.

Inquiry in the vicinity of Beaumont and Chestnut streets, this city, has developed the fact that Chauncey I. Filley is very much on earth, and seems to have withstood the heat and drought quite well. There has actually been a little talk about the city Republicans placing Mr. Filley once more in command of the party, but it is not definitely known how far the feeling extends or if he could be induced to undertake such a task as fumigating the party and getting it out of quarantine in time for the next campaign.

No one understands better than Mr. Filley the demoralization of the party as a result of the overthrow of the Ziegenhein machine last spring. Mr. Filley was considdisastrous collapse of Mayor Ziegenhein's hopes, and, as he expressed it himself, "putting the gang on the bum good and hard." Naturally, this element does not feel kindly toward him, and would protest against elevating him to command of the party. But this element has lost its grip, weeding out all of the Ziegenhein followers from the City Committee. It is this condition of affairs that gives color to the stories of the possibilities of Mr. Filley again assuming the head of the party organization in the city.

Congress in the Eleventh District. He was last campaign, and had a pretty strong

It is said by his friends that since then ie has strengthened his fences in several of the wards, and as matters now stand could capture the nomination.

The Democrats confidently expect to carry this district at the next election, and so general is the feeling that they will do so that it is deemed likely there will be

each time has met a number of his political friends at the Lacleds Hotel. From these insisted that the Democrats should hold a complain. I have often noticed that men convention this summer modeled after the who were conspicuous failures in business. he will presently announce his candidacy for Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner. This time, his friends say, he will win. He has been a candidate half a dozen times, and perhaps oftener, and although he always put up a good race, yet luck was

On the priority of candidacy for this office, Colonel Bronaugh's claim, if so based, will not be disputed. The persistency of Colonel Bronaugh is well exemplified in his efforts to secure the release of the Youngers from the Minnesota Penitentiary. Repeated disappointments did not discourage him in the least, and after many long years he succeeded. Now it is claimed by his friends struck at the root of the matter. Is it erable of a factor in bringing about the that luck having at last turned in his favor, It will stick.

> Fire Alarm (John H.) Flannagan of Jasper County was in St. Louis the other day talking politics against a temperature of 105 in the shade. The Republicans are certain to carry Jasper County, he said, and eject and there is a stronger element in favor of | two members to the House and one to the Senate. The county now constitutes a Senatorial District, and Howard Gray, a local Republican, whose coattails are very close to the ground, but with a voice like Colonel H. Martin Williams, is announced as a caudidate for the Senate. It is said that the Republicans will undoubtedly nominate him. It is also said that "Fire Alarm" Charles Kelley, member of the House of him. It is also said that "Fire Alarm" Delegates, is credited with renewing his Flanagan will be satisfied with a nomination desire for the Democratic nomination for for a seat in the House, something he has sought several times of late years, but ast campaign, and had a pretty strong can talk any Populist in Kansas to a standstill; so, all things considered, the people of Jasper County may be forced to hunt their cyclone cellars if Mr. Gray and "Fire Alarm" Flanagan are both unchained by the Republicans.

> > One of the curious features of Missouri politics is to note the readiness, and even anxiety, of the Republicans to assume the management of the Democratic State or-

famous Pertle Springs meeting of 1895, take soundings, kick out the old State Committee and elect a new one and do a great many other things to please the Republicans and jeopardize their own success in

After many weary months of useless labor, it now seems apparent that these selfsacrificing Republican leaders and organs have become satisfied that the Democrats will not accept their advice, and hence they have tacked about. Now they are telling the country Democrats that their worst enemies are the city Democrats. How long the curtains will remain up on

the second act is mere speculation. The presumption is, however, that they will not be rung down prior to a warning shower of ancient eggs and condemned vegetables. A ridiculous side of the political situa-tion in Missouri, frequently commented on by outsiders, is the persistency with which the Republicans seek to act as counsel for the Democratic party. The latter has never sought to advise the Republicans, but to the contrary has frequently approved of their solution in the strength of the success in conducting one losing campaign after another since 1872. Observing Democrats say that fully two-thirds of the editorial matter contained in Republican newspapers touching Missouri politics is gratuities addied to the Democrats as to the success. crats as to what they should and should not do.

It is assumed that some of these Repub-lican editors and party leaders must entertain hopes that in the course of time a little of their advice will be accepted by some individuals calling themselves Democrats. On no other ground can their per-sistency be accounted for. Judged by their years of labor, these Republicans must have faith strong enough to move a mountain—if it were directed in another channel.

Discussing this matter, Congressman D. W. Shackleford of the Eighth District said:

"I naturally suppose the Republicans will not allow such trifles as hot weather, drought and repeated disappointments to interfere with their plans of trying to run Just now, however, Mr. Kelley seems to have the field to nimself.

Colonel W. C. Bronaugh of Clinton, has made several visits to the city recently, and pointing out to the Democrate state of the Democratic party. The habit is an old the Democratic party. The pointing on the Democratic party. The pointing to run the Democratic party. The habit is an old the Democratic party. The pointing on the Democratic party. The pointing to run the Democratic party. The pointing of the Democratic party. The pointing the Democratic party. The pointing of the Democratic party. The pointing on the Democratic party. The pointing the Democratic party. The party of a hopeless of the region of the party, have spent much time in pointing out to the Democratic party. The pointing of the party of a hopeless of the region of the party of the Democratic party. The pointing of the Democratic party. The pointing of the Democratic party. The pointing of the Democratic party. The party of the Democratic party on the Democratic party. The pointing of the Democratic party of the Democratic party of the Democratic party of the Democratic party. The pointing of the Democratic party of

could always point out the mistakes of sucessful business men. It is a matter of official record that the Missouri Republicans are miserable failures in managing their own campaigns, so even if they were not political enemies it would not be policy to listen to their advice."

R. T. Booth, bookkeeper in State Auditor Allen's office, has resigned his position to accept a cierkship of importance in the office at St. Louis. He has been in the State Auditor's office for twelve years and is credited with being one of the best posted men on State affairs at Jefferson City. Prior to accepting the po-sition which he has resigned, Mr. Booth was chief bookkeeper at the Penitentiary for four years, making in all quite a lease in an official capacity.

he was regarded as one of the most en-tertaining, as well as efficient men, at the State capital. As a story teller he has long ranked with Al Morrow of the Governor's office.

It is Mr. Booth's intention to assume his new duties about August 1.

E. P. Caruthers, editor of the Dunklin County Democrat and president of the State Press Association, stopped over in St. Louis on his return from a visit to the Pan-American Exposition. He said he was son what disappointed in the magnitude of the exposition, as he had imagined it to be much larger than it is. However, he ex-pressed gratification over his visit, and pressed gratification over his visit, and said he had not the most remote doubt that the St. Louis World's Fair would make the Buffalo exhibition appear like a very small

"I hate to resume writing heavy-weight Democratic editorials with the thermo at anywhere from 10 to 110," said Mr. Caruthers, "but there is no help for it. Dunklin County Democrats do not want any sugar-coated Democracy; it must come right off the griddle, smoking hot. That is the reason Dunklin rates as one of the re-liable heavy Democratic counties of the

etectives and Their Mental Diseases—Fosburg Case— A Study by an Expert in Detective Psychology.

I have been greatly attracted by the Fosburg case at Pittsfield, Mass., not because it has seemed to me mysterious or extraordinarily sensational, but because, as I have seen it from the beginning, it has suggested to me the results of the necessary reaction

of habitual suspicion on the human mind. Twenty years ago, my business as a reporter of the criminal courts of one of the most daily contact with the Chief of Detectives of the city-one of the most astute and able men I have even seen. He had been success in his business and the reputation he had and deserved to have, was great in his own city, while among police officials at least, it was national. During the two nearing his climax, when the reaction of the qualities which had given him his suc-cess were to bring him his downfall, and what for the time at least, was his disgrace with it. I have never known a man naturally more amiable, more affable, more

I am convinced, on the evidence, even now when those who think of him at all are likely to think only of his merited dis-charge from his position, that his natural disposition and the morals incident to it, were not only better than those of most detectives, but of most men.

Yet, as it seemed to me, he had uncon-sciously grown incapable of recognizing either the truth or the probability, involved in any set of circumstances. He illustrated the methods of Conan Doyle's hero before Conan Doyle had imagined them, and no reduced them to their necessary absurdity. He did not reason from facts, but with them. He decided the case for himself as them. He decided the case for himself as was by experts, who left no suspicious cir-he thought it ought to be, and then his cumstance unnoticed—the array of evidence

mind began to work with lightning-like rapidity to fit the facts into it. If they would not fit, he left them unconsidered. He had lost his sense of veracity and had acquired, in its stead a sense of art. He selected or rejected to make a complete and dramatic whole, just as novelists do in selected or rejected to make a complete and dramatic whole, just as novelists do in

working out their climaxes. I was struck by the same symptoms in the handling of the circumstantial evidence in the Fosturg case. A still more marked symptom in his case, paralelled in this, was als chronic lack of ability to believe anything that was told him. He did not say haste that all men are liars, and he did not appear to have a working theory of how far truth is possible for human nature. Seemingly without being conscious of it, he had "lost faith" in everything. He could not believe, because he had got out of the He called me in one afternoon and showed ne a statement taken down in writing

me a statement taken down in withing from the oral account given by a young man well known in the society of the city of how he had been assaulted by masked burglars and robbed of a seal-kin sacque and a number of diamond ornaments he had intended to present to a young lady to

been very roughly treated; but this remarkable detective argued with the evidence, if not from it, that the young man had promised his betrothed these presents, had, from they were never absent. some cause, found himself unable to meet the obligation, and hence, had inflicted the marks of an encounter on himself to account for his failure to carry out his prom-

When his past life was examined-as it

principal streets of the city, which was supposed to have a policeman on every block. In the mind of the man of genius, who put together this case of circamstantial evi-

dence, the case made by the Chief of Police of Pittsfield would not have been "enough to hang a dog." With matches, the closed and fastened screen door and half a dozen things of the kind, which might be found in any one of a hundred houses to start on, he would have constructed, in the Fosburg case, an array of circumstantial evidence which Conan Doyle could scarcely have strengthened. He would have put together the case in a few minutes, and whatever actual facts he needed to make it-and he would have seen them in advance—he would have looked for and found. No one could have been more firmly convinced of the validity of his evidence than he himself. Having once outlined his plot, his stience would become profound, and every newspaper mention of the case would revert to it whom he expected shortly to be married.

The young man in question bore when he

The young man in question bore when he made the report what to most people would have been convincing evidence that he had declares he cannot divulge the evidence until it is submitted to the Circuit Attorney" -these and the like testimonials to his se-crecy were always to be looked for, and

Yet the case, as he had outlined it in the worked out all his subclimaxes up to the papers with his genius; and, finally, when

ination gave it. His career ended in one of the mevitable reactions of his mental habits on himself.

He constructed theories about the Chief of Police and the Police Board, which they could neither disprove nor evade, and they forced him out of office. Immediately after they had done so, however, they accepted, from force of habit, his theory of a sensational murder case,

which was so convincing and dramatic that if the real murderer had not been accidentally discovered by a newspaper reporter, an innocent man would have been put on trial for his life with nothing but his stupid declaration of innocence to show The case against him, constructed on what Professor Huxley called the "Method

of Zadig" was artistic enough to have hanged half a dozen innocent men. Yet that this method detects the guilty is not to be believed. They almost invariably expose themselves "accidentally" as a result of their own consciousness of guilt and

their suspicion of every one else.

That circumstantial evidence is ever credible in itself to an extent which justifies tective of real genius for art, who, as a result of the constant operation of his artistic faculties, has lost the moral sens of responsibility to the characters in his pletplot he constructed for himself, invariably that such circumstantial evidence as this is got into the newspapers as soon as he had liable to break down the best case of direct evidence which can be set up to rebut it is not only a fact, but the most important fact in the study of the mental physiology illustrated in all such case

SAYS THE BOERS WILL NEVER FORGIVE THE BRITISH.

"Oaths of Vengeance Have Been Taken Which Can Only Be Wiped Out by the Blood of Our Oppre ssors," Declares the Reverend Doctor Broekhuizen.

Baltimore, Md., July 27.-The Reverend Herman D. Van Broekhuizen, clerical representative of the South African Republic in the United States, and now in this city, declares that the Boers can never forgive the

"Our country is a blackened waste, our homes have been burned, our wives and children are being ravished and murdered. We are fiesh and blood. Do you think we can forgive this?" he asks. "The Boers are taught to fear God and to ove their homes, their families and their

country. Do you suppose our counsymen who have been banished to Holland, Caylon and St. Helena will go back to South Africa and say to the men who have done this, Englismen, you are our brothers'? "Never! Oaths of vengeance have bee taken and will be taken, which can only be wiped out by the blood of our oppressors

"England must grant us this independence soon or she will lose South Africa. "When I left President Kruger in Holland and asked him for a message to the people of the United States, he said:

and the absolute freedom of our country.

'Just tell them they are helping to mur-"He referred to the shipment of supplies to the British.' The Reverend Mr. Brockhuizen is a grad-

uste of the famous Cape University, where he received the degree of V. D. M., meaning Minister of the Word of God. He was paster of a Dutch Reformed church at Pretoria, and had among his congrega-tion some of the distinguished personages of the Transvaal, including General Joubert and his family. He was intimate with President and Mrs. Kruger, and he spoke feel-

In the Fosburg case the salutary lesson is that even a Chief of Police cannot convict a man of murder without convicting evidence.

Considering the marvelous progress in that art, the photographic exhibit proposed for the World's Fair should be one of the best.

Maybe Weather Prophet Hicks's house caught after from contact with the hot predictions that have been coming out of it.

Judging from the Cabanne Club's successful natary in the salutary was and many many terms of the salutary and many many to-day of Mrs. Kruger's recent death. The clerical representative is accompanied by his brother, Doctor Hendrik J. Van Broekhuizen, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. The two brothers took an active part in the Boer War until last Beptember, when they were captured and banished. Being given the choice of going to Ceylon or Holland, they chose the latter.

After arriving in Holland, the Reverend Mr. Boerman, and Succeeded in raising \$30,000, which has been forwarded to the Consul of the Netherlands at Pretoria, who turned it over to the Reverend H. S. Boerman, a Dutch Reformed clergyman of Pretoria. Through Mr. Bosman supplies have trade in the Transvaal alone. It is in the name of these little children in

Doctor Brockhaisen's Mission. About seven weeks ago Mr. Boekhuisen ame to this country. He collected about noble lot of charities. It is well to find out the good in men's hearts.

\$1.000 in New York and \$400 in Philadebhia, and established committees in each city, which are carrying on the work.

toria. Through Mr. Bosman supplies have been purchased and sent to the camps.

It is the policy of the British Govern-ment, Mr. Broekhulzen said, to establish the reconcentrado camps along the line of the railway from Cape Town to Pretoria. The women and children thus act as hostages, for the Boer commandos will not destroy the railway, knowing that if they do their wives and children must starve. Mme. B. de Waszkiewicz, president of the Women's League for National Disarmament, proposes on behalf of the league that these reconcentrades be removed to neutral ground and placed under the charge of the league, which would assume full

charge of them, but this was denied.
"The Boers have now 70,000 men in the field," said Mr. Van Broekhuizen, "and will ultimately win. The report of Assist-ant Commandant General Smuts to President Steyn, written last May, shows a hopeful state of affairs and gives the lie to the British charge that we are conducting a guerrilla warfare, General Smuts gives results of battles which have never been published, when bodies of several thou-sand British troops have been defeated and all their equipment captured, with a loss to them of 300 to 400 men.

Plans of the Boers.

"The truth is that our people have adopted a plan of great mobility and are all in direct touch with each other, so that whenever they wish they can surround a British detachment and crush it." The Reverend Mr. Van Broekhuizen ex-

hibited specimens of the Boer courage, which he said is received at par value by the English. "Baron" Ginsberg, who is in Baltimore and claims to be an agent of the Boer scout service, he said is not authorized to collect money for the Boer cause. The "Baron," he said, was formerly a cloth dyer in Pretoria, and was known as "The Only Heinrich."

Mr. Brockhulzen requests the publication of the following appeal:

To all who feel for those who suffer, who the for want of food, nourishment and covering, we, the undersigned, appeal.

On April 16 last Lady Maxwell, the wife of the Military Governor of Pretoria, published a letter to the American people that 22,000 women and children were in reconcen-

oren tents, without fires, possessing only the scantlest of clothes, and with a death rate of 250 in the 1,000, that we appeal.

Some of these women and children are in tents, others are in corrugated iron buildings, which are open at each end and have an opening of a few feet lengthways. There are two floorings, one above the other, on which these unfortunates are huddled together without mattresses or blankets.

To husbands who love their wives, to fathers who love their children, to mothers

who love their children, to mothers who love their babies, we appeal.
You listened with such a willing ear to the miseries of the Cubans, will you not also now listen to the cry for help that comes from far over the seas?

Three hundred and eighteen children died in these camps in the month of May.

'TELEPHONE NEWSPAPER" AT BUDA-PESTH.



"Teller" of the Telephone News of Buda-Pesth, engaged in imparting the day's news to more than 6,000 subscribers of the unique journal, which has a

staff or reporters like ordinary newspapers. pecial Correspondence of The Sunday Republic. as many "editions" during the secular days

Buda Pesth, July 17.—The most singular of the week.

Aggreeved subscribers dissatisfied with the It is called the Telefon-Hismondo, or Tele-

working order, and it is a great financial success. There are 6,200 subscribers, who, at regular stated intervals, receive the news of the day "hot" from all over the world while sitting comfortably at home. The subscribers take up at a certain time of day their telephone receivers and listen to the their telephone receivers and listen to the news which is spoken to them all simulta-neously by a "teller" in the newspaper of-fice. Advertisements are heard in the same way, and they cannot be skipped, for they are artfully sandwiched by the teller be-tween exciting pieces of news, and the listener is bound to listen for fear of miss-

listener is bound to listen for fear of missing anything.

One editor, four assistant editors, nine reporters and a number of "tellers" compose the staff of the paper. News is collected in the usual way, and is written out by the reporters, passed by the assistant editors, and finally initialed by the editor. Then it is handed in to the "teller," who speaks it over the wires.

The telephone newspaper does not escape libel actions. It has had four and won them all.

not done easily. In the first place, instru-ments have been installed in the house, and security given for a year's subscription, and some time must elapse before the receivers can be removed. The subscriber may decline bell will nevertheless continue to ring him up at the customary intervals.

The penny-in-the-slot system is being tried in connection with the newspapers, so that soon any one in Buda-Pesth will be able to have "pennorths" of news doled out to them.

have "pennorths" of news doled out to them.

This novel and interesting enterprise was started about eight years ago by Theodore Buschgasch, who had been interested in electricity and had patented some inventions. Buschgasch died in 1838, and the present efficiency of the paper in all that pertains to its technique is largely due to Emil von Szveties, who is known on the staff as technical director. His skill and energy have produced great results. The concern is owned by a stock company, with a capital of about \$25,600.

At first some difficulty was experienced in hearing the news clearly over the telephone—a difficulty which telephone subscribers in other countries experience in ordinary conversations—but a simple invention soon disposed of this obstacle.